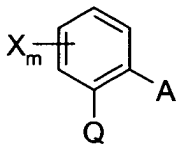
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously presented) A mixture, comprising

a) a compound of the formula I



I

in which

X is halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$;

A is -O-B, $-CH_2O$-B, $-OCH_2$-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)$-B or $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl which contains one to three nitrogen atoms and/or one oxygen or sulfur atom or one or two oxygen and/or sulfur atoms, where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a:

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl,
C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-OR" or $OC(R')_2$-C(R")=NOR",
where the cyclic radicals for their part are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^b:

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-

alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl or C_1-C_4-haloalkyl;

R" is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_3-C_6-alkinyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-haloalkenyl or C_3-C_6-haloalkinyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy;

R^2 is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl,

where the ring systems are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a,

is C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkinyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenylcarbonyl, C_3-C_{10}-alkinylcarbonyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkylsulfonyl or C(R')=NOR", where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c:

R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or hetarylthio, where the cyclic groups for their part may be partially of fully halogenated or may carry one to three radicals R^a; and

R^3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl or C_2-C_6-alkinyl, where the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups may be unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

and

b) one or more ethylene modulators (II) selected from the group consisting of:

- ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which inhibit the conversion of S-adenosyl-L-methionine into 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC), selected from derivatives of vinylglycine and hydroxylamines;
- ethylene biosynthesis inhibitors which block the conversion of ACC into ethylene, selected from the group consisting of: Co^{++} or Ni^{++} ions in plant-available forms; phenolic radical scavengers such as *n*-propyl gallate; polyamines, such as putrescine, spermine or spermidine; structural analogs of ACC, such as α-aminoisobutyric acid or L-aminocyclopropene-1-carboxylic acid; salicylic acid or acibenzolar-S-methyl; structural analogs of ascorbic acid which act as inhibitors of ACC oxidase, such as prohexadione-Ca or trinexapac-ethyl; and triazolyl compounds such as paclobutrazol or uniconazole as inhibitors of cytochrome P-450-dependent monooxygenases whose main action is to block the biosynthesis of gibberellins;

- inhibitors of the action of ethylene selected from the group consisting of: structural analogs of ethylene such as 1-methylcyclopropene or 2,5-norbornadiene and 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole or Ag^{++} ions

in a weight ratio of I to II of from 20 : 1 to 0.05 : 1.

2. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is a strobilurin derivative selected from the group consisting of azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-methyl, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin or pyraclostrobin.

3. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the compound of the formula I is pyraclo-strobin.

4. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are Co^{++} ions, aminoethoxyvinylglycine, aminooxyacetic acid, prohexadione-Ca, trinexapac-ethyl, α-aminoisobutyric acid, salicylic acid or 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole.

5. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are Co^{++} ions.

6. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators is prohexadione-Ca.

7. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulator is salicylic acid.

8. (Original) A mixture as claimed in claim 1 where the ethylene modulators are prohexadione-Ca together with Co^{++} ions.

9. (Currently amended) A mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 8~~ claim 1 which additionally comprises an azole III selected from the group consisting of bromoconazole, cyproconazole, epoxiconazole, fenbuconazole, fluquiconazole, flusilazole, metconazole, myclobutanil, propiconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole or triticonazole.

10. (Currently amended) A mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 9~~ claim 1 which additionally comprises a surfactant selected from the group consisting of: polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, alkylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol, fatty alcohol, fatty alcohol alkoxylate and sodium dodecylsulfate.

11. (Currently amended) A method for controlling rust infections in legumes, which comprises treating the above-ground plant parts of the legumes with an aqueous preparation of a mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.

12. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein rust infection on leaves and fruits of soya plants is controlled.

13. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the rust infection is caused by *Phakopsora* pachyrhizi and/or *Phakopsora meibomiae*.

14. (Currently amended) A process for increasing the yield and quality of legumes by using mixtures as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.

15. (Currently amended) A method for increasing the yield and quality of legumes applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.

16. (Currently amended) A method for reducing the ethylene evolution of plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as ~~claimed in claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.

17. (Currently amended) A method for reducing undesired defoliation of crop plants by applying an effective amount of a mixture as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 10~~ claim 1.

18. (Original) A method for controlling harmful plant pathogens by applying an effective amount of Co^{++} ions in plant-available form.